



**Address from the People of Ireland,**  
To their Country-men and Country-women in America.

DEAR FRIENDS:

You are at a great distance from your native land. A wide expanse of water separates the land from the beloved country of your birth; and us and the land which you love and who love you, we pray for your happiness and prosperity in the land of your adoption.

Now he asks you to make him PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!!

Fellow citizens, do you ask what to do when you vote? We say, then, give your suffrages to no slaveholder, for any office.

Give your vote to no party who will sustain slavery, by elevating slaveholders to places of trust and power. Do not make any man a member of either party, for any man, whether he is a professed abolitionist or not, who sustains slavery.

Vote for those only, who stand disengaged with pro-slavery parties, and who will tirelessly carry out the great fundamental principles of equal rights in all legislation—who will use all their constitutional power to abolish slavery, and establish, protect and sustain a free-labor system.

Contrariwise, who will then adapt the policy of the government to a free-labor system, and let it remain permanent? The South could then support themselves without your labor. They could then pay their proportion of the government expenses, and relieve us from that heavy tax.

They would also consume 50 or 60 millions worth of our products, and pay them, under the productive energies of a free-labor system. And this, fellow citizens, will restore permanent prosperity to our country. And the sooner we commence this work, the sooner it will be accomplished.

From the above it will be seen 1st. That we regard slavery as the greatest national evil under which we are suffering, not only in an intellectual and moral, but in a financial and political sense; and justice and a sound policy are to be pursued, to secure a great object to be accomplished, to secure justice, religion and liberty.

It is in vain that American citizens attempt to conceal their own and their country's degradation, and to bring about their own destruction, by the call, WE CALL UPON YOU TO UNITE WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS, and never to cease your efforts, until perfect liberty be granted to every one of your fellow-men, and the most grievous wrongs and the utmost degradation for no crime of their ancestors or their own! Slavery is an sin against God and man. *“All who are not for it, must be against it.”*

2. That we consider the Whig and Democratic parties in the North as directly supporting, enlarging and strengthening slavery, and thereby perpetuating and increasing the cause of those very evils which they promise every year to remove.

3. That it is therefore the imperious duty of every Christian, philanthropist, and爱国者 to be disengaged from their country and government, to abandon those parties, now and for ever, and unite with the friends of impartial liberty, and pure democracy, to secure the election of those men who will exert all their moral and political power in a constitutional way, for the peaceful and speedy abolition of slavery, and thereby remove your greatest national curse, according to the words of our Saviour, and with the blessing of God, abolish the free institutions on a basis so firm, that no assault of tyrants and the revolutions of time can never shake or disturb them. Hoping that these blessings may be secured, fellow citizens, we subscribe ourselves, your fellow-laborers for liberty and equal rights to all men.

**Extract**  
Of a letter from Gerrit Smith to the editor of the Emancipator.  
After speaking of the great increase of liberty votes he adds:

But the anti-slavery cause in this town has been greatly aided by two special causes. One is the numerous copies of the Abolitionist (printed in this country,) which have circulated through the town; and the other is the discussions which have taken place in almost every dwelling in the town on the sentiments in the address to the slaves, which, when I first heard it, moved me greatly. It is not, I think, essential to their escape, the house, the boat, the food, the clothing, which they require. This sentence excited great wrath; and many was the man, and many was the woman, that pounced upon it furiously. But it soon came to be admitted, that white men in the circumstances of the running away southern slave, might innocently and should undoubtedly do what the address does, and that the white man might do this, in virtue of his being a man, so, for the like reason, the southern slave, being also a man, might himself do it. And here we see how this discussion so greatly helped the anti-slavery cause amongst us. It brought out and pressed the public conscience with the great idea, that the address was right, and that the thing that we would that men should do to us, we do even so to them; and that those that sin, rebuke, that others may fear.

And, whereas, many professing Christians in this land are deeply involved in the demoniacal system, justifying themselves by the laws of their respective States, and a perverted use of the Bible as the subject of self-evident truth; to the extent of their influence, smothering the system in the view of the world.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Baptist church in Freeport, Maine, regard the system of American Slavery as a violation of God's law, and the rights of our fellow man.

Resolved, That in the spirit of Christian affection, we entreat our Southern brethren to desist from this unholy system, that this human race may be done away from the church and the world.

Resolved, That in the fear of God we can not receive to our pulpit or the communion, any minister or layman, who, under any circumstances, holds his fellow man in slavery, the subject of servitude, encourages and upholds those who do so.

Resolved, That the above be entered upon our church record, and a copy of the same be sent for publication, in Zion's Advocate and Christian Reflector.

Done in Quarterly Church Meeting, Oct. 4, 1842. JOHN TOWNSSEND, Ch. Clerk.

**Law.**—Judge Shaw has in effect decided that if a man, and especially a negro, though born in Boston and never out of the State, is only CLAIMED as a slave, he loses that moment the right of being tried by a jury—must be sent, on *prima facie* evidence, to the shambles of New Orleans, and there he will—tress the mark! He is entitled to have the thing properly examined into!!! As if the first presumption of law in a free State was not that a man is free.

**EE THE TWO FACES OF CLAY.**—In 1830, in his place in the Senate he says:—

“As a citizen of a southern State, I would come to oppose any scheme WHATEVER of emancipation whether gradual or complete.”

But as a Presidential candidate, mentioning a speech, a Quaker, mentioned, for a moment, that he had proposed a gradual, not a total, emancipation, he esteemed it, he would willingly join in any rational measure to eradicate it from the country.”

Which is the real face, and which is the mask?—[Tocson.]

## Communications.

For the Liberty Standard.

**Individual Responsibility.**

Clinton has in his judgment, individual responsibility to live a upright, honorable life, to the knowledge of every human being that comes to a knowledge of its truths and principles. It is indeed a fearful position to live in it. It requires us to abstain not only from all known and acknowledged sin, but from the appearance of evil; ever to keep the heart with all diligence. Nor are all its obligations fulfilled in simply living a harmless blameless life. Its requirements spread over every act of our daily life. In this case, we see that the character of the Irish people and of the American people must be future be suited upon the feelings and disposition of each.

The object that address is to call your attention to the subject of SLAVERY IN AMERICA—that foul blot upon the noble institutions, and the fair fame of your adopted country. The power of the slaves has been manifested in every quarter, for any man, whether he is a professed abolitionist or not, who sustains slavery. Vote for those and those only, who stand disengaged with pro-slavery parties, and who will tirelessly carry out the great fundamental principles of equal rights in all legislation—who will use all their constitutional power to abolish slavery, and establish, protect and sustain a free-labor system.

Contrariwise, who will then adapt the policy of the government to a free-labor system, and let it remain permanent? The South could then support themselves without your labor. They could then pay their proportion of the government expenses, and relieve us from that heavy tax.

They would also consume 50 or 60 millions worth of our products, and pay them, under the productive energies of a free-labor system.

Slavery is a tremendous invasion of the natural, inalienable rights of man, and of some of the noblest gifts of God. “What is man? a worm, a fly, a vermin of the earth!” A hand of professing Christian republicans, uniting their energies for the oppression and degradation of three millions of God's creatures, and of their innocent Father, who suffer the most grievous wrongs and the utmost degradation for no crime of their ancestors or their own! Slavery is a sin against God and man. *“All who are not for it, must be against it.”*

“Will there be time to call the part of justice, religion and liberty.

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et you alone?" But if our Northern brethren will not consent to this rule of mutual forbearance, then we say to them, if you set us negroes, or hide the stolen goods, we will reward it with this, or worse, before long. And that it will lead to this, or worse, before long, no one can reasonably suppose, who has an opportunity of witnessing the frequent displays of the ferocious spirit of the Abolitionists, or who is aware of the indignant feelings of resentment which facts such as those above referred to must necessarily arouse, in every slaveholding State.

J. W. Webb.

Webb has been sentenced to the state prison for two years,—thus being the shortest term allowed by the statute.

Petitions in immense numbers have gone to the Governor for his pardon, and every influence possible will be brought to bear in favor of him. Gov. Seward is now in a critical position. He has gathered around him as Governor of N. York, honor unprecedented by those of any other governor in the history of this country.

The highminded qualities of statesmen have been strongly manifested, while Justice has been done great honor, and the law has assumed new authority and威严.

Now let him maintain his integrity, and while he is honored by the good, honor for the permanency of law will be revived, crime will be held at bay, and dueling, especially, receive a final check. Is Seward the man for the occasion?

#### The Democratic Principle.

"The proper condition of the laboring class is slavery, and the capitalist ought always to own the laborer."—John C. Calhoun.

Laboring men of Maine, what do you say that is? Indications are pretty strong that your vote will be asked by the "gentlemen" of Maine, for Mr. Calhoun, in whose political creed the above sentiment is well known to hold a prominent place. Is this the doctrine to be placed in the presidency of this Republic, by the hands, too, of pro-slavery democrats? Here is "monopoly," worth talking about—a monopoly of the slaves, earnings, houses, wife, children, wife, and the working man. Please read that extract once more.

TESTIMONY OF A FUGITIVE IN THE WOODS OF TENNESSEE.—A slave in E. Tennessee having escaped some time since, and taking refuge in the woods, his master sent a message in him, assuring him of kind treatment if he would return. "I asked him," said the messenger, if Mr. —— should pledge his word to this effect, if he thought there would be danger of him breaking his pledge. He said no; it master promises you that he is not going to break his word. But when a promise is made to a black man, he never knows when to rely on it. Sometimes his master will promise to keep him, and not sell him; but he will perhaps keep him a few months, and then, in the night, the first the poor slave knows, he is handed over, and taken immediately off with his wife and children—never to see them again. We poor slaves are always in dread of this. The white men have no idea of how much we suffer. When we see our wives and children, we do not know but it is the last time. Before we see them again, we may be flogged up, and taken off to New Orleans or Mississippi. If the white people would let us be free, and live in peace, it would be better for them. They would get along better, in this world, and have less to answer for in the next."

SPANISH WEST INDIES.—A negotiation is to be pending at Madrid between the British and Spanish governments, in which the former has demanded that the whole of the slaves introduced into the Spanish W. I. Islands since the entry of 1817, shall be recognized as free. This would be effected, it would be emancipated from 50 to 60 per cent of the slaves in Cuba, and a still larger portion of those in Pernambuco. The annual importation of slaves into Cuba alone, is estimated at not less than 50,000.

THE WORK GOES ON.—It may not be excelled by all that at the Treaty of Paris in 1814, the sovereigns of Europe, who were paid to it, or agreed to co-operate in common, and by all the means in their power to oppose the slave trade on all points of the world. Since that period they have been taking precautionary measures to this end. A special treaty has been recently concluded between Austria, Russia, France, Prussia, and Great Britain, more especially to prevent the secret prosecution of the trade, and renew its prohibition. The emperor of Russia has issued a ukase the present year, making every individual convicted with being engaged in the trade, liable to punishment prescribed by law against piracy.

TESTIMONY.—Attempts are still making to stop the slaves, from the other part of the state. One leading object of these measures is the abolition of slavery, that part of the state being much less involved in the system and much opposed to its continuance. Says a letter from E. Tennessee, "I think the time will come when we will have engaged all the slaveholders to do, should we then lead them to the state." No doubt the time is approaching when the best men in the world will go to the state before they will have their mouths shut respecting the abolitionists of slavery.

THE SLAVE TRADE HAS BEEN PROHIBITED IN TURKEY.—An event quite novel in that quarter, and which surprised the Turks and the Americans on the Americans for the press.

Those who participated in the murder of McCoy are now on trial in N. York.

The closing up of the painful tragedy of the wretched Colt will be found on the last page. Let the young take warning.

Fail not to study the first page. If we can furnish the means, we will publish that financial article in a tract.

NON-RESISTANCE quite forget itself in that article from the Liberator.

If good men approve the views of Dr. Humphrey, on the first page, why will they not practice them? They present the true remedy.

Winter has commenced in earnest in the west—snow is said to be a foot deep in Rochester.

The Baltimore correspondent of the N. American states, that, "scarcely a night passes without robbery, or attempt at robbery." The highminded qualities of statesmen have been strongly manifested, while Justice has been done great honor, and the law has assumed new authority and威严.

The Tocino of Liberty estimates that 300 or 400 liberty votes were lost, in N. York, in consequence of the agents of the old American A. S. Society, and those were given, as they generally will be, to the pro-slavery parties.

#### Beware.

The whigs will hereafter bend their whole energies to fasten their grapping irons upon the Liberty Party, unless that can be destroyed. Their hope are at an end, and no stratagem, sophistry, deception, promise, or labor will be wanting to secure that object. In this part of the country, especially, they will go to preaching and publishing abolition, and by every method seek to secure the confidence of abolitionists. Without compromise must be the motto of every liberty party man, always and everywhere. Either of the other parties can come to us without distinction, but we cannot yield to them an hairsbreadth without destruction. Stand your ground, friends of the slave.

Some of the whigs papers seem to be alarmed lest Texas should yet be annexed to the Union. They feel no alarm until there was a possibility of making some political capital out of it.

These papers should at once give their support to the Liberty Party, for nothing is more certain than that which cannot prevent it. This is, as it ever has been, the work of the abolitionists.

#### Special Notice.

The subscribers to the first volume of the Liberty Standard, who have not paid for that year will doubtless wish to be informed, that their bills have been sent by Mr. Levey, to whom they were due, and if payments of five dollars each are sent here before the first of Jan., they will avoid paying the extra half dollar, which the present owner will require for collecting afterwards.

OLD winter has seized us with remarkable severity. His solid grip is on us. Sleights, belle, girls and boys, all go into hiding.

OUR tract fund is nearly sufficient for the publication of the tract heretofore alluded to. Will the ladies in some other town help?

The Portland Tribune reminds us that the articles, "What does that young man do for a living?" and "Tailor's Girls," published two weeks since, should have been credited to that paper. That is true.

#### Good Example.

Winstow, N.H., 23, 1842.

YOUR suggestion in the Standard of the 9th inst., respecting a contribution from religious congregations on Thanksgiving-day in behalf of the enslaved, struck me very forcibly. But failing of success in this way and manner thereto particularly presented; I devoted the P. M. and evening of that day in calling on my neighbors: contrasting our happy condition (while leaving upon the bounding ocean a world of misery) with our degraded, ill-reputed, and cruelly oppressed slave. And I am happy hereby to inform you of the result. Two Gentlemen wished to be favored each with the Standard (soon as may be) for one year at least, and they would see you can append the possession of Mr. Samuel Washington, of Kauawha county, Virginia, a grand nephew of General Washington.

The Standard gives me, also the fan-crabapple cane, bequeathed by Dr. Franklin to General Washington, in his will bearing date July, 1788. I extract that part of Dr. Franklin's will (which I find in the 7th volume of the American Museum now before me) which describes the cane with particularity and manifest, as follows:

"My fine crabtree walking stick, with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of a camel's hump, I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, Gen. Washington. If it were a sceptre, he has merited it, and would become it."

Mr. Samuel Washington has both the sword and the cane in an excellent state of preservation, as I am informed by several gentlemen who have seen them within a few months; and I entertain the hope and belief that they may be procured by proper application from the owner to be placed in the national institutions at Washington. It would be a suitable place for two such interesting relics of two such illustrious men. Very respectfully,

W. COST JOHNSON.

White Sulphur Springs, Oct. 25 1842.

#### Note Example.

THE following anecdote of Judge Banks of Pennsylvania, is a gentleman of the highest standing in that state, as Judge and as a man, is vouches for by a correspondence.

A slave holder from Virginia once brought him a black, and having proved him to be his slave, demanded a certificate of property to enable him to carry him away. The slave holder, a man of great wealth, said, "I will sell him, but you will have to engage a lawyer to get him to hold slaves."

No doubt the time is approaching when they will have their mouths shut respecting the abolitionists of slavery.

THE slave trade has been prohibited in Turkey, an event quite novel in that quarter, and which surprised the Turks and the Americans on the Americans for the press.

crime was alleged; and the suit was dismissed, and the slave suffered to go at large.

THE CHURCHES OF ALBANY AND HUMANITY.

Last week thirteen fugitives, escaped from the marchless, horrible battle of American slavery, reached their city on their way to Canada. Some of them were held in custody in the trial court at Albany, N. Y. In Gouverneur, D. C., law forbids the fugitives to enter the city, in part, are responsible. Nearly 300 have passed through this city, within a year. Not only or quite \$500, have been given to aid them in their flight by the little band of abolitionists.

It was thought best to secure some church, Sabbath we present this company of 13 more for the religious and the humane, to tell them of the wrongs of the slaves, and the humanity of the people decide on the measure of protection for them. For this object application was made for the use of five of the churches, the use of which it was thought possible to obtain, and every one was denied; some on pretexts the most frivolous. The pastor of one church was willing, if his services were. But when they assested, if he did not want to be a slaveholder, he would not be a slaveholder.

With the exception of the parties seemed to be in a great hurry to get away, we did not leave until 10 o'clock at night. We have a Bankrupt Treasury, a feeble and ineffectual Executive, and disunion and confusion everywhere existing. A crisis is approaching to us, and unless foreign aid should interfere in our behalf, we cannot but anticipate the most disastrous consequences. We have received assurances intelligible from the South, that our country is in a state of great alarm, and which we are not yet prepared to disclose. It is supposed that a large quantity, near \$30,000, of bills on the Worcester Bank, were ready to be forced into market. The Police are on the scent of the accomplices, and will undoubtedly ferret them out.—

DAILY MAIL.

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